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SUMMARY OF DATA ON USSR LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
AND ANIMAL-PRODUCTS OUTPUT, JULY-AUGUST 1953

Comment: This report presents information, from Soviet newspapers, on livestock numbers and animal-products output in the USSR as a whole and in ten union republics. Progress and statistical data are given on the following: increases and decreases in livestock numbers, livestock-development plan fulfillments, mechanization in animal husbandry, animal-product yields, and animal-product delivery-plan fulfillments.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.⁷

Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the USSR have fulfilled semiannual plans for milk delivery to the state and some have even fulfilled annual plans.

Milk delivery is making good progress in Turkmen SSR, Azerbaydzhan SSR, and in Krymskaya Oblast. But in certain other regions, milk delivery to the state continues at a low rate.

Agricultural and procurement organizations in Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya, and Molotovskaya oblasts and in the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSRs, as well as other oblasts and republics, reconcile themselves to organizational shortcomings and fail to intensify procurement efforts, thus causing inadequate plan fulfillment. In a number of regions, less milk was produced during the first 6 months of 1953 than during the corresponding period in 1952.⁽¹⁾

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Succulent fodder is an important element in feeding livestock, and those kolkhozes which annually exceed their ensilage plans, preparing six to eight and more tons per cow, obtain a high milk yield. Nevertheless, in many regions of the USSR, sovkhoses and kolkhozes fail to achieve their annual ensilage plans.(2)

Latvian SSR

The number of head of cattle in the republic increased 20 percent during the postwar Five-Year Plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic succeeded in fulfilling the three-year plan for the development of collectivized animal husbandry, which called for improvements in livestock breeding and for increased livestock productivity.(3)

Lithuanian SSR

In 1952, as compared with 1951, the number of head of cattle in sovkhoses of the republic increased 10 percent, including cows, about 15 percent.(4)

Belorussian SSR

Meat deliveries to the state in 1952 amounted to 3 million metric tons, a figure 1.5 times as great as that of 1940; a total of 10 million tons of milk deliveries represents 1.6 times as much as the quantity delivered in 1940.(5)

Ukrainian SSR

Livestock figures for the republic for the first half of 1953 show the following increases over the corresponding period in 1952: cattle, 13 percent; hogs, 14; sheep, 17; horses, 4; and fowl, 3 percent.(6)

The procurement of animal products in Izmail'skaya Oblast is proceeding ahead of schedule. The 1953 plan for delivering wool and eggs to the state has been fulfilled 103.2 percent and 15.3 percent more wool was delivered as compared with the corresponding period in 1952. State procurement points also received more eggs than in 1952, with the 1953 procurement plan fulfilled by 10 July.

Kolkhozes of the oblast fulfilled the 1953 plan for hog delivery 106.6 percent and procurement points received 10 percent more milk than in the corresponding period in 1952. Consumer cooperatives have already fulfilled the 1953 plan for milk purchases 84.6 percent.(7)

Forage cows in Sumskaya Oblast for the past 6 months averaged a milk yield of 354 liters per cow, while in Khersonskaya Oblast the milk yield per cow reaches 812 liters. Compared with the first 6 months of 1952, the milk yield of forage cows in Sumskaya Oblast decreased by 165 liters during the corresponding period in 1953. There is also a decline, rather than an increase, in the productivity of other livestock in Sumskaya Oblast.(8)

By 25 June, kolkhozes of Zakarapatskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan for delivery of wool to the state 100.6 percent. Procurement points received 19.3 percent more wool than had been received by the corresponding date in 1952.(9)

Livestock breeders of Khersonskaya Oblast, in order to expand herds of fine-wooled sheep, almost doubled the plan for raising pedigreed lambs.

Wool delivery to the state was fulfilled ahead of schedule in the oblast with a delivery of 3,000 more quintals than in 1952.(10)

By 20 August, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Khersonskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan for delivery of wool to the state. State procurement points obtained 31 percent more wool than by the same date in 1952.(11)

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In 1952, the number of head of pedigreed livestock in kolkhozes of the republic was the following number of times as great as it was in 1945: cattle, 6.8; fine-wooled sheep and their crossbreeds, 2.4; horses, 4.7; and hogs, 3.8.(12)

Animal husbandry, the leading agricultural occupation in Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Ovtonomnaya Oblast in 1952, showed the following increases over 1940: cattle, 36.9 percent; small livestock [sheep, goats, 27, more than 130 percent; horses, 58 percent; and hogs, 129 percent. Livestock breeds have been improved considerably and productivity has increased.

During the first half of 1953, milk yields were increased 1,200 metric tons over the corresponding period in 1952.(13)

RSFSR

Kolkhozes of Stavropol'skiy Kray enlarged their sheep herds 44.7 percent during the last 2 years. In 1952, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray fulfilled the plan for delivery of wool to the state; procurement points received 88,600 more quintals of wool than in 1950. More than 75,000 purebred fine-wooled rams were delivered to various republics and oblasts.

Breeding practices produced pronounced qualitative changes, resulting in an increase in the proportion of purebred sheep, which rose from 49 percent in 1950, to 55 percent in 1951, and to 61 percent in 1952.

The average wool clip per fine-wooled sheep in kolkhozes of the kray increased from 3.8 kilograms in 1950, to 4.8 kilograms in 1952.(14) Wool deliveries by kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray, as compared with 1952, were 3 months earlier in 1953 and 16,160 more quintals of wool were procured than during the entire year of 1952. Kolkhozes producing wool above plan were provided with 604 trucks.(15)

The number of sheep in Stavropol'skiy Kray is 1.5 times as great as it was a few years ago, and the average wool clip per sheep has reached 4.8 kilograms. In 1952, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray fulfilled the plan for wool delivery ahead of schedule and exceeded the wool delivered in 1950 by almost 90,000 quintals.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray are now shearing wool at a rate which is twice as rapid as it was in 1952, and almost 90 percent of the shearing, a ten-fold increase over 1951, is done mechanically.

Sheep breeders of the kray pledged themselves to obtain 5 kilograms of wool per fine-wooled sheep in 1953.(16)

By 2 July, livestock sovkhoses of Astrakhanskaya Oblast had completed shearing sheep. Each sheep produced an average of 250 grams more fleece than in 1952, made possible by the use of mechanical equipment.(17)

Leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moskovskaya Oblast report a milk yield of 2,000-3,000 kilograms per cow.(18)

During the past 6 months, kolkhozes of the oblast made the following livestock gains: number of head of cattle, 19 percent; cows, 8 percent; sheep, 12 percent; and hogs, 11 percent.(19)

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Sovkhoses of Gor'kovskaya Oblast have consistently increased the milk productivity of their herds. The milk yield per cow during the first 7.5 months of 1953 averaged 2,059 kilograms, or 70 kilograms more per cow than during the corresponding period in 1952.(20)

Meat and dairy sovkhoses of Omskaya Oblast fulfilled their semiannual plan for dairy products. The production of milk exceeded the plan by more than 10,000 quintals.(2)

Poultry hatcheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement RSFSR in 1953 hatched about 200 million chicks, or almost 40 million more than in 1952. Most of the chicks were moved to kolkhozes where they will continue to mature.(21)

The poultry farm under construction 2 kilometers from Petrodvorets will occupy an area of 33 hectares. Its annual production rate will be 20 million eggs and 6,000 quintals of fresh meat.(22)

Kazakh SSR

Collectivized sheep herds in kolkhozes of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast have increased greatly in recent years. Qualitative changes are indicated by the small number of kolkhozes continuing to raise coarse-wooled sheep -- eight out of 136 kolkhozes; the remaining kolkhozes are breeding and crossbreeding fine-wooled sheep.

Wool production also increased, so that in 1953, procurement centers will receive 5,000 more quintals of wool than they did in 1951. The quantity of fine and semifine wool delivered to the state during that period increased to an amount 4.5 times as great as it was in 1951.(23)

Livestock breeders of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast are supplying the state with fat and above-average fat livestock to be used for meat. The plan for providing such meat was fulfilled by kolkhozes of Saryagachskiy Rayon in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and by Kokterekskiy and Talasskiy rayons in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast.(24)

Turkmen SSR

Good breeding practices and other favorable conditions in 1952 resulted in a good year for sheep breeders of the republic in 1953. The 1953 state plan for the development of sheep breeding was fulfilled 111.2 percent, and the plan for procuring karakul pelts was exceeded.

Hides of the highest quality made up 80 percent of the obligatory hide deliveries which kolkhozes made to the state. The wool clip also increased considerably, with kolkhozes fulfilling 75 percent of the annual procurement plan by the spring shearing alone.(25)

As compared with 1 July 1952, the number of head of livestock in the republic increased by the following amounts: cattle, 10.4 percent; sheep and goats, 18.4 percent; and horses, 14.4 percent.(26)

Livestock kolkhozes in Krasnovodskaya Oblast increased the number of head of cattle more than 27 percent during the first 6 months of 1953; herds of sheep and goats increased 30 percent, and the number of horses, 27 percent.

Milk productivity was 7 percent greater per foraging cow than during the corresponding 6 months of 1952; the annual plan for the delivery of karakul was exceeded almost 9 percent, and 75 percent of the wool-delivery plan was fulfilled.(27)

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Percentage fulfillment of the state milk procurement plan as of 20 August in the following oblasts was as follows: Leninabadskaya Oblast, 75.6; Kulyabskaya Oblast, 72.3; and Garmaskaya Oblast, 61.2.(28)

As of 20 August, the annual state plan for the procurement of wool was fulfilled the following amounts: Garmaskaya Oblast, 37.6 percent; Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast, 61.5 percent; Kulyabskaya Oblast, 47.4 percent; and Leninabadskaya Oblast, 61.7 percent.(29)

Kirgiz SSR

In 1952, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic delivered 103.4 percent more meat to the state than in 1940, 137.2 percent more milk, and 132 percent more wool. Considerable effort was expended on increasing the number of head of livestock.(30)

Hundreds of thousands of livestock are grazing on experimental pastures in the mountainous region of the republic; 34 mobile butter and cheese plants are scheduled to operate in the same area.(31)

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5. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 30 Aug 53
6. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 25 Jul 53
7. Ibid., 24 Jul 53
8. Ibid., 21 Jul 53
9. Ibid., 1 Jul 53
10. Moscow, Pravda, 27 Aug 53
11. Pravda Ukrainy, 28 Aug 53
12. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 21 Aug 53
13. Ibid., 7 Jul 53
14. Pravda, 7 Jul 53
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16. Pravda, 18 Jul 53
17. Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, 3 Jul 53
18. Pravda, 22 Jul 53
19. Moscow, Vecher - ya Moskva, 22 Jul 53
20. Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, 30 Aug 53
21. Moscow, Trud, 25 Jul 53
22. Sovetskaya Litva, 5 Jul 53
23. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 13 Aug 53
24. Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, 21 Jul 53
25. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 21 Aug 53
26. Pravda, 10 Aug 53
27. Turkmenskaya Iskra, 5 Aug 53
28. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 25 Aug 53
29. Ibid., 23 Aug 53
30. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 Aug 53
31. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 1 Jul 53

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